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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

✧ BY HERBERT THOWLESS ✧



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HISTORICAL SKETCH

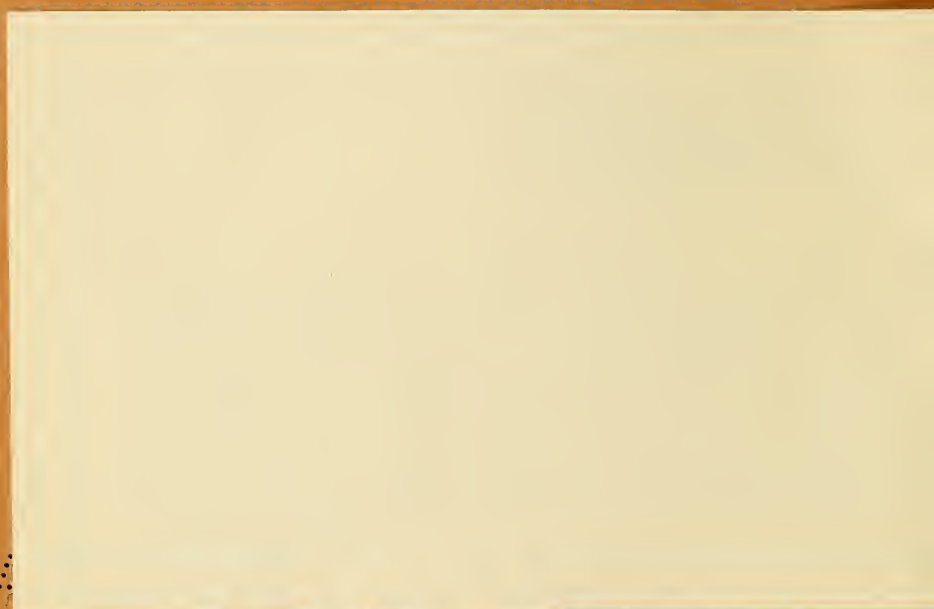
OF THE

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This Booklet is sent with the compliments of the writer. The introductory paragraph on page 1 and the sketches following the "Summary" at the top of page 24 were not written by me but by the editor of the Directory. The statistical history was originally prepared for a Souvenir Edition of a local newspaper, but by request of the publishers arrangements were made for printing the article in the 1902 edition of Holbrook's Newark City Directory. A few copies were separately printed for private circulation

Herbert L. Thowless.

pages and all of these were grateful that the facts thus collated and given to the public had been placed so accessible and in a publication that will never perish. True it is that all of the Directories printed annually are not preserved, but it is equally certain that all are not destroyed. There are a number of files of the City Directory of Newark in the city that are complete, and many more that are nearly so. Those that are full are almost priceless and cannot be purchased. It was with the thought that they would be preserved for future generations that the sketch herewith given was compiled and included in this year's Directory. While it does not occupy many pages it is full of facts and figures and will be referred to, no doubt, by thousands, both now and in years to come.



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HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
CITY OF NEWARK
NEW JERSEY

HERBERT L. THOWLESS

The first Newark City Directory, published sixty-two years ago, contained a brief historical sketch of the city, which has been read and re-read many times by those interested in the founding and growth of the place and all of these were grateful that the facts thus collated and given to the public had been placed so accessible and in a publication that will never perish. True it is that all of the Directories printed annually are not preserved, but it is equally certain that all are not destroyed. There are a number of files of the City Directory of Newark in the city that are complete, and many more that are nearly so. Those that are full are almost priceless and cannot be purchased. It was with the thought that they would be preserved for future generations that the sketch herewith given was compiled and included in this year's Directory. While it does not occupy many pages it is full of facts and figures and will be referred to, no doubt, by thousands, both now and in years to come.



TREATY OF FIRST SETTLERS WITH INDIANS

LOCATION.

Situated on west bank of Passaic River, about 9 miles westerly of New York City. Is in the northeastern part of New Jersey, in Essex County, of which it is the seat.

SETTLEMENT.

The city was settled in 1666 by parties from the New England States.

NAME.

Newark was named in honor of an English minister, who was the first clergyman in the place and came from Newark, England.

POPULATION.

The city had a population of 246,000 by the census of 1900, and at the present time it is estimated to contain 260,000 inhabitants. The normal increase is from 6,500 to 7,000 per annum. In the past ten years the increase was 35 per cent.

AREA.

The total area of the city is about 22 square miles, of which 14 square miles is built up and the balance meadow land. The city has a water front of 10 miles, including the Passaic River and Newark Bay.

GOVERNMENT.

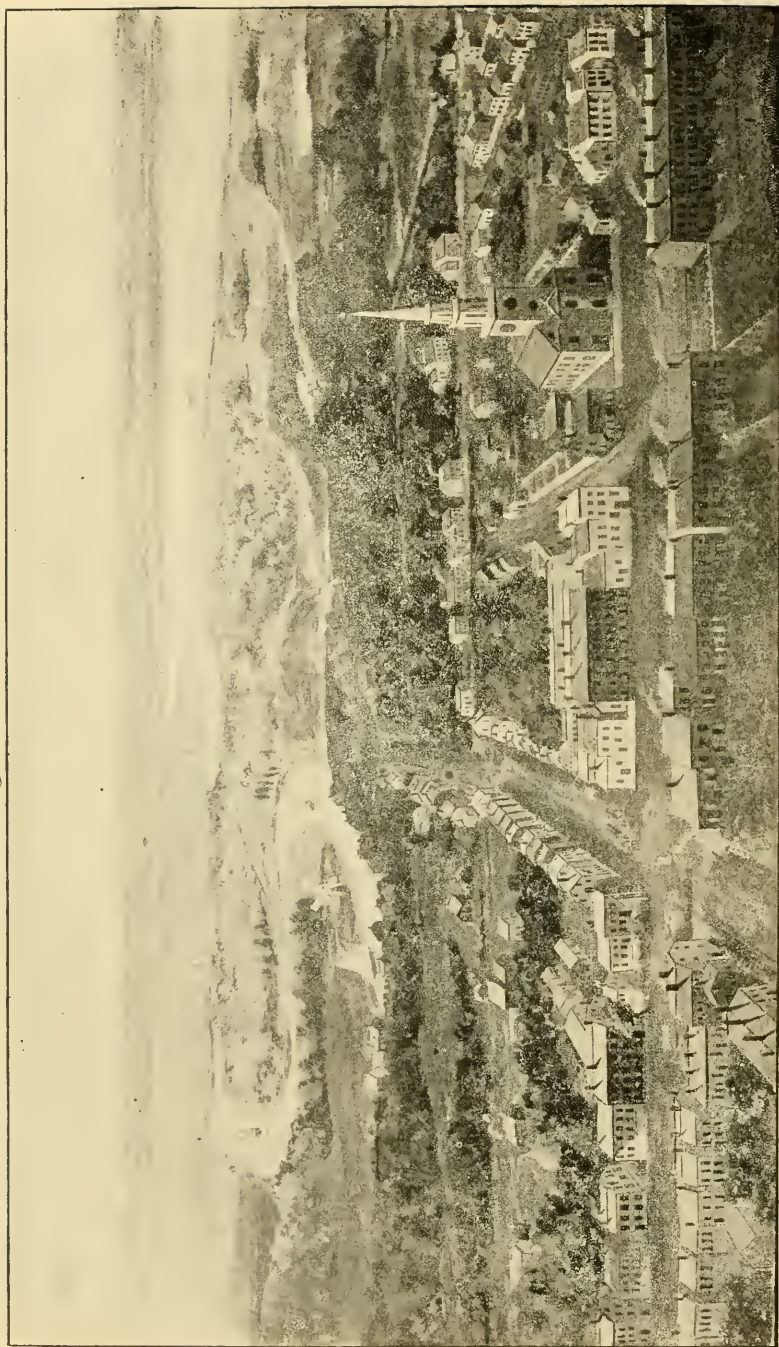
The government comprises the Mayor, a common council of 30 members, a board of education of 30 members and numerous other boards and departments suitable for a city of its size. There are the usual city, county and State courts as well as United States Courts in the city.

RANK.

Newark is the largest and wealthiest city of New Jersey and ranks as 16th in the United States in population and one of the leading manufacturing centres of the country, being among the first four or five in that regard.

STREETS.

There are 225 miles of improved streets, that is, flagged, curbed and graded. One hundred and twenty-five miles are well paved and about 10 miles of streets are



NEWARK IN 1790 —LOOKING EAST FROM BROAD STREET

being paved annually at an expense of about \$500,000 per year. Streets are from 50 to 150 feet in width. Broad street, the principal street, is three miles long and 130 feet wide. Market street, another main street, is 90 feet wide. The ordinary street is 60 feet wide. Many of the streets start in Newark and run from 3 to 10 miles beyond the city limits, but being continuous streets. The resident streets are shaded by thousands of shade trees.

SEWERS.

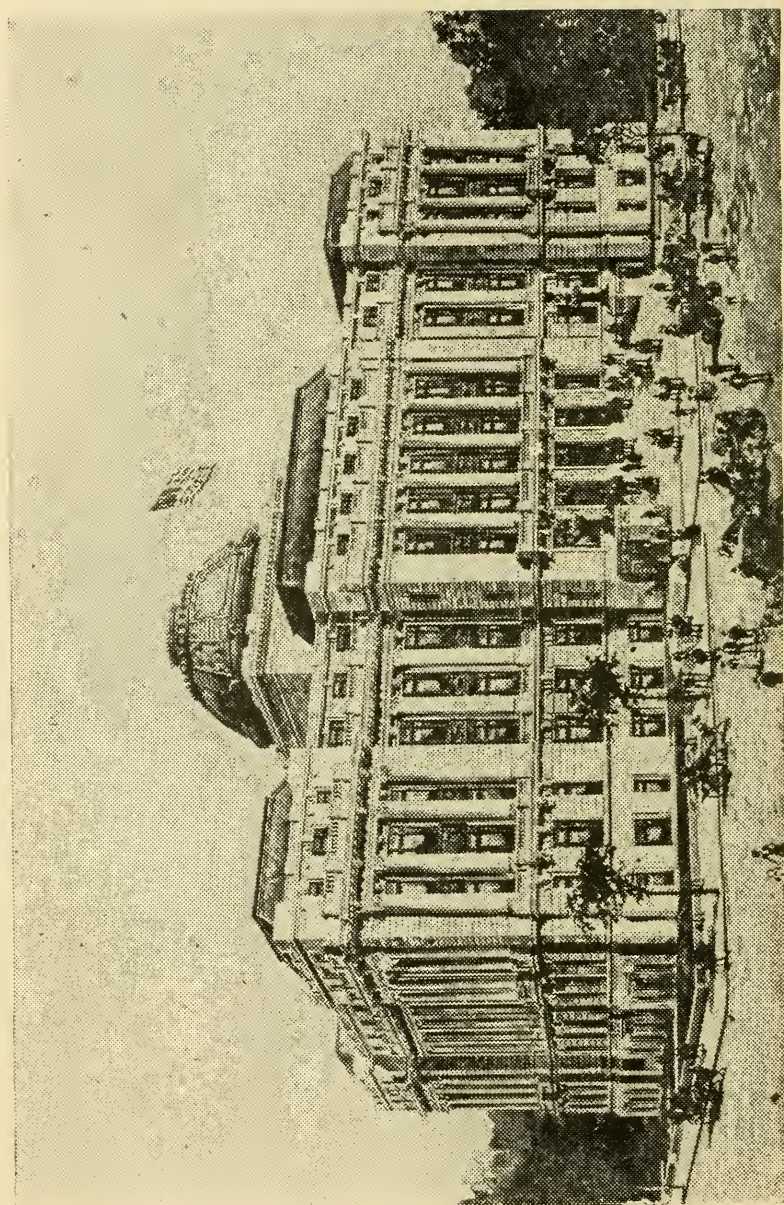
The sewerage system comprises between 181 and 190 miles of brick, iron and pipe sewers, which are being improved and extended annually at a cost of many thousand dollars. There are about 2,800 sewer basins.

WATER SUPPLY.

In the city limits are 255 miles of water mains for fire and domestic use and for street sprinkling and factory uses. The water supply of the city comes from the water sheds through two steel pipes, one 48 inches and the other 42 inches in diameter. These water sheds, lakes and reservoirs are about 22-30 miles from the city. The entire water plant is owned by Newark and cost \$6,000,000 besides the value of the local pipes and storage reservoirs. The average daily consumption is 25,000,000 gallons and the full capacity of the plant 50,000,000 per day. There are over 35,000 connections with the street mains and some 2,300 fire hydrants in use. A new storage reservoir is being built just outside of the city at a cost of \$550,000. The entire water plant of the city is worth \$10,000,000. There are over 12,500 meters attached to the system.

STREET AND PRIVATE LIGHTING.

The city streets, parks and city property are well lighted by gas and electricity and many private dwellings stores and factories are also lighted by electricity and practically all buildings by gas. Many of the larger factories, office buildings, stores and public buildings have their own private electric lighting plants. In the public streets and parks are 2,100 gas lamps and 1,700 electric lamps of 2,000 candle power each.



NEW CITY HALL—UNDER CONSTRUCTION

TRANSPORTATION.

The city is well supplied with railway and street car facilities. Six lines of railroad pass through the city, having 14 passenger stations, and give a train service of from 650 to 700 passenger trains every twenty four hours. There are about 30 miles of railroad tracks in the city limits. Newark is also well supplied with electric street car service, there being 70 miles of track, with cars running night and day to all points of the compass, conveying to every city and town within a radius of 20 miles, with two lines connecting with New York. All the steam railroads are at work elevating their tracks through the city at a cost of several millions of dollars. The freight facilities are good, but are hardly equal to the wants of the people and great improvements will be made within the next year or so. A number of new passenger stations are to be erected.

BUILDINGS.

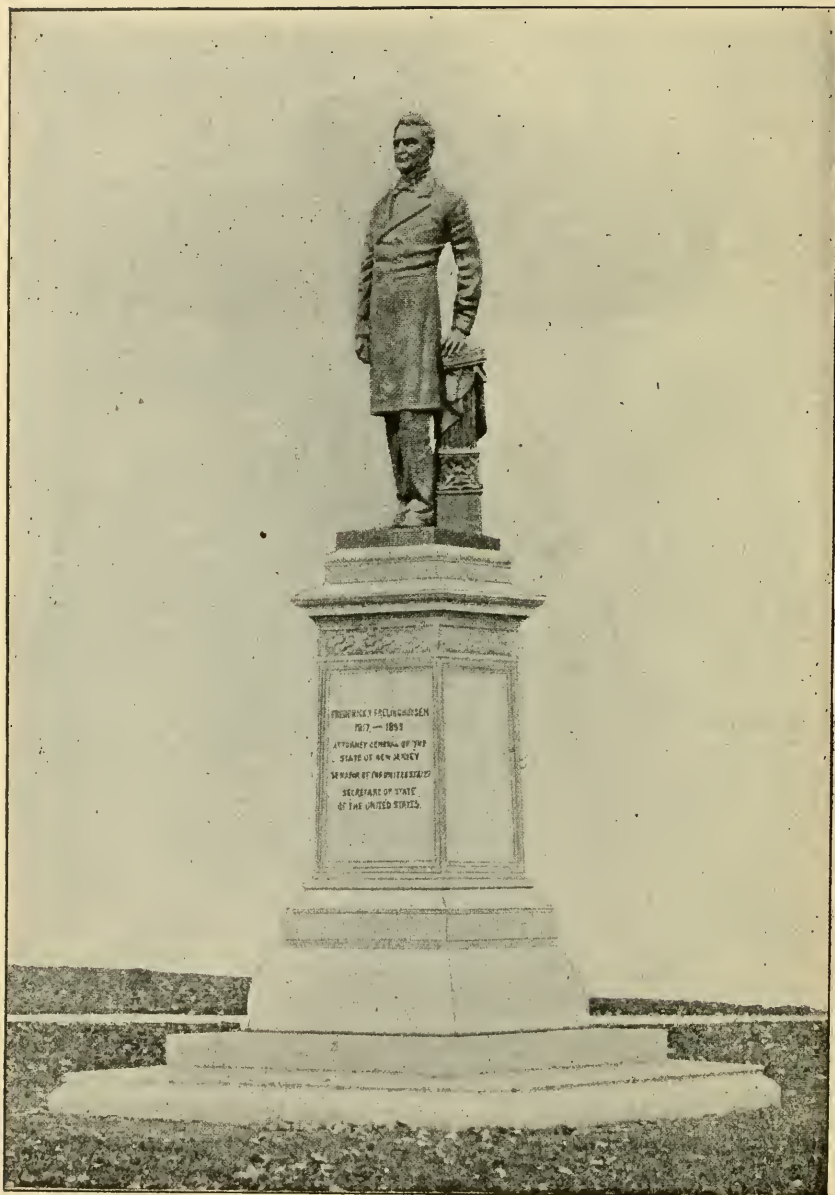
There are about 30,000 buildings in the city limits and 1,000 new ones are erected every year. These buildings are of wood, iron, steel, brick and stone, ranging from 2 to 13 stories in height. The Prudential Insurance Company's buildings are worth \$6,500,000 and the large department store of Hahne & Co. cost \$2,500,000. The new city hall will cost somewhere near \$2,000,000 and the new county court house \$1,200,000. Tiffany & Company's plant is worth \$1,000,000. There are also many churches, clubs, factories, stores, schoolbuildings, etc., which have cost from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

CANAL.

The Morris Canal passes through the centre of the city but will probably be abandoned within a few years and the route used for a railroad or large trunk sewer.

PARKS—CITY AND COUNTY.

The city is now well supplied with public parks owned by the city of Newark and Essex County, those within the city limits being valued at about \$10,000,000. The people of the city have also the use of the county parks and the fine private parks at "Hutton Park" and "Llewellyn Park." The total park facilities of the city and county, both public and private, are much over 4,000 acres. In city limits 600 acres.



THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN MONUMENT

CHURCHES.

There are about 170 churches and chapels of all kinds, nearly every denomination being represented. A \$1,000,000 Catholic cathedral is under construction. There also exist a hundred or more religious societies connected with the various churches. Church property is valued at many millions of dollars.

LODGES AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

The city is well supplied with numerous lodges, secret orders and fraternal organizations. Nearly every secret and beneficial order is represented by one or more lodges.

ATHLETIC AND SOCIAL CLUBS.

There exists numerous clubs for athletic and social purposes, including baseball, football, bowling, lawn tennis, rowing, basketball, cricket, etc., and many gymnasiums.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

The United States Government has supplied us with an efficient postal service covering the entire city, with free deliveries from 3 to 6 times daily and 14 to 24 collections from the street letter boxes. The total postal force is about 300 men. The Post Office Building is worth \$1,000,000 and an extensive addition is being made. The Custom House is in the Post Office Building, the city being a port of entry and also a port of immediate entry, with usual staff of officials for the collection of customs and revenue.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

The modern conveniences are ample for the needs of the city. There are many and convenient public telegraph stations and several hundred public pay telephone stations. The two companies have 6,000 telephone instruments in the city and are constantly adding to their plant, having one main station and 2 branch exchanges. Many public and private plants and buildings have private exchanges going entirely through their buildings and plants or stores. The Fire Department and Police Department have separate systems and telephone instruments are in every public school and in all city departments.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

On July 1, 1900, there were 3,335 manufacturing plants in the city, having \$104,155,803 capital invested and giving employment to 50,000 wage earners. The annual wages paid to these artisans is about \$24,000,000 and the miscellaneous expenses over \$10,000,000. The cost of raw materials used is 557,097,000 and the annual value of finished product is just short of \$127,000,000 and increasing rapidly. The number of establishments increased 34 per cent in ten years and finished products 36 per cent. The city is the centre of the fine jewelry manufacture of the United States: also of patent enamelled leather, celluloid goods, campaign buttons and novelties. In fact almost every article from a thing as small as a pin to a Corliss engine is made here. There are about 225 separate industries in the city. It is said of a Newarker, that when he wants anything made, he goes around the corner and sees it made for him. Hats, shoes, harness, wagons, carriages, cut-glass, stained glass windows, cutlery, clothing, printing, bookbinding, beers, all kinds of metal goods, inks, engraving work, color process printing are made in large quantities. Gold and silver work is made by many firms, as well as the finest watch cases. All kinds of tools and machinery are made in large quantities and it would take many pages to cover the industrial statistics of the city.

STORES AND SHOPS.

The city is well supplied with stores, shops and places for the purchase of all kinds of wearing apparel, household goods, and, in fact, anything that a person could possibly want. There are many hundreds of shops and six large department stores, of which Hahne & Co. is the sixth largest in the United States, covering 13 acres of floor space, running 75 to 100 delivery wagons and employing from 1,200 to 2,000 hands. Ten other stores employ from 100 to 700 hands each.

THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Seven theatres furnish plenty of amusement. Another theatre is projected. There are a number of fine halls for banquets and dances as well as several amusement parks.

HOTELS.

The city is a place of private dwellings. Apartment houses are few, tenement houses also few in number. The Continental is the leading hotel in the city. A ten story hotel is projected.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Ample accommodations are provided in the various office buildings for the needs of the city. The largest buildings being the four owned by the Prudential Insurance Company. These buildings are all about eleven stories high. A number of other office structures range up to nine stories. Other office buildings are projected.

INSURANCE, BANKS, ETC.

The city is one of the great insurance centres of the country, being only exceeded by New York and Hartford. It has 7 home fire and life insurance companies, of which the Prudential ranks among the leading industrial companies of the world and the Mutual Benefit Life is the fourth largest in the country. The fire companies are strong for local companies but do not attract special notice. Nearly every large company has either a branch office in Newark or an agent located here.

There are 20 national, state, savings banks and trust companies, all sound, well managed and with millions on deposit and abundant reserve. The Howard Savings Institution has in the neighborhood of 45,000 depositors.

The city has about 75 building and loan associations doing business within its borders. These are generally well managed and are a great benefit to their members.

NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The press is large enough for the wants of the community. There are 2 Sunday papers, 2 English dailies, 1 German daily, with 12 weekly and monthly papers of all kinds, besides the city is well supplied with the New York papers and all magazines and books daily. Newspapers are delivered free throughout the city by the newsboys, etc.

MARKET FACILITIES.

There is one public market owned by the city. This building and plaza furnish room for the sale of all mar-

ket produce that is not sold directly in the retail stores. The building and grounds are estimated to be worth about \$500,000.

BRIDGES.

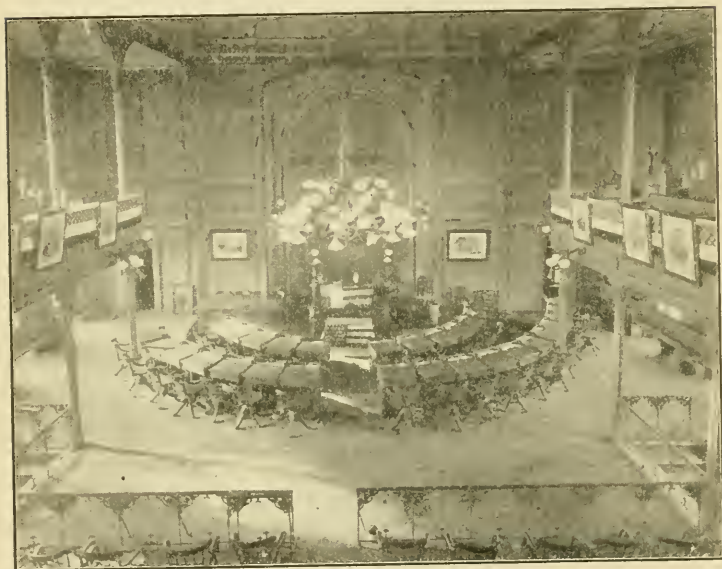
There are 11 foot and railroad bridges crossing the Passaic. These are mostly plain structures more for use than ornament, there being no occasion for the construction of fine bridges like the Brooklyn Bridge.

The various docks along the river front furnish places for the unloading of all materials brought by the schooners and coasting vessels. The river traffic is heavy, amounting to many millions of tons annually, but the city is not what is generally known as a sea port.

EDUCATION—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

Public and private education in Newark is carried on in a liberal manner. The city provides an efficient system of common schools, ranging from the kindergarten to the high and normal schools, fitting the youth of the community for business, college or for teachers. The free school system is divided into three groups, the day schools, evening schools and summer or vacation schools. The day-school system comprises 1 normal and training school for the education of teachers; 1 high school; 21 grammar schools; 53 primary schools, with complete kindergarten system; 1 colored school and 2 ungraded schools. The enrollment in the normal school is about 150; in the high school 1,200; in the grammar schools 8,350; in the primary schools 24,600, including the ungraded, colored and industrial schools and in the kindergartens 6,650, making the total number enrolled about 47,000 pupils. The courses of study are broad and liberal, and include sewing, music, drawing, physical culture and manual training. The courses in the high and normal schools are unusually broad and cover every subject essential to a liberal education. The evening-school system comprises the evening high school, 1 drawing school and 9 grammar schools. The high school has an enrollment of about 370, the drawing school of 700 and the grammar schools of about 3,233, a total of 4,400 pupils. Complete courses are provided for the evening-school system, including lectures by able educators. The summer or vacation-school system comprises 13 schools, with a total enrollment of about 5,160. There is also maintained in the summer months a number of play-

grounds. The city of Newark was the first in the United States to establish summer schools, paid for from public funds, the first schools being opened on July 12, 1886. Boston opened a school in 1885 but it was supported from private funds by an association. A fine technical school is maintained for both day and evening classes. The total number of pupils enrolled in all the free public schools of the city is about 50,000. The city owns 48 school buildings and rents a number of annexes. Plans are under way for the construction of at least one



PRESENT COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER

new building and additions to 7 others. The buildings, grounds, furniture and fittings are worth about \$3,000,000. There are employed over 1,000 teachers as well as an efficient janitor force and clerical force for the Board of Education rooms. The average annual cost of the schools to the people of Newark is about \$1,000,000. Over \$800,000 has been expended in the past few years for additional new buildings, to say nothing of the large sums spent annually for repairs to keep the buildings up to a high standard. \$160,000 is to be expended during 1902 to increase the plant besides \$50,000 for repairs. The money spent on the schools is well expended. Be-

sides the extensive free schools, there are numerous private schools, many of them of high grade. The total enrollment in all the private schools cannot be far from 9,100. Most of the private schools are small and there are not many over 100 pupils each. Private Catholic schools furnish accommodations for thousands of pupils. The Newark Academy is the leading private institution and is in reality a private high school. The various private institutions furnish instruction ranging from the kindergarten to preparation for college and business life. There are maintained four commercial schools, commonly called business colleges, a school of telegraphy, schools of shorthand and typewriting, and schools for the training of nurses are to be found in a number of the hospitals. The total enrollment of pupils in the various educational institutions of the city of Newark is about 60,000.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

An efficient police force is maintained by the city and a large force of private police and watchmen aid in guarding the lives and property of our citizens. The police department of the city is well drilled and equipped. It is governed by a commission of four men appointed by the Mayor and removed from political control and its members hold positions during good behaviour. The force comprises about 388 men and women, the latter the police matrons. There are five buildings used for police purposes, 1 headquarters and 4 police precincts. The executive head of the force is a chief, who has under him 4 precinct captains, 15 sergeants, 12 roundsmen, 1 captain of detectives, 15 detectives, 8 drivers, 5 matrons, and 321 foot, bicycle and mounted patrolmen and others. There is also employed a secretary to the commission, a surgeon, messenger and stenographer. The detective bureau is well managed and efficient and the bicycle and mounted men give good account of themselves. The city is thoroughly equipped with the latest police patrol and electric signal system. This system was installed in 1890 and added to a year or so later. The present equipment comprises 4 station-house desks complete, four stable desks complete, 201 patrol boxes, 207 sets of telephones and in use 16 signal circuits and 16 telephone circuits. The headquarters are equipped with private telephone exchange and connections with the station houses and city telephone service.

There are in use 1 large ambulance, 1 police van, and 7 patrol wagons that can be converted into ambulances when necessary. Some 25 horses are required for the mounted men and patrol service. The signal system handled last year about the following calls: 425,000 "on duty" calls, 3,800 "wagon" calls, 1,300 "ambulance" calls, and 525 alarms of fire, a grand total of 425,000 calls sent over the wires, not including the use of the telephone system between headquarters and the precinct stations. The number of arrests last year was about 6,100. The cost to maintain the department was about \$426,000. In addition to the city services, there are several detective bureaus and others engaged in police work.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FIRE PROTECTION.

If there is any branch of the public service in which the people of Newark take pride, it is in the fire department and salvage corps. This city is acknowledged to have one of the most efficient fire services to be found in any community, great or small, and we have a just right to be proud of its excellent record. The high praise received from visitors and from the newspaper press within the last few years testify to its reputation. Visitors from parts of this country and from England, who have examined the service, have testified to its merit. The present fire department is a full paid force of about 250 men, governed by a commission, and, like the police force, protected from politics. The force is under the control of the Chief Engineer, assisted by a Deputy Chief and 2 Battalion Chiefs. The manual force consists of the following, in addition to the 4 chief officers: 23 captains of companies, 23 lieutenants of companies, 16 engineers of steam engines, 1 superintendent of fire alarm telegraph, 3 telegraph operators, 1 assistant to superintendent, 1 superintendent of repairs, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 secretary to the commission, 1 stenographer, 2 linemen, and 169 firemen attached to the various companies and detailed for other work. The entire force is divided into 16 steam engine companies, equipped with 2 or 3 horse steam engines and 1 or 2 horse hose wagon or combination chemical engine and hose wagon, with from 9 to 11 men; 5 hook and ladder companies, equipped with 3 horse truck and from 10 to 12 men, and 2 chemical engines, equipped with 2 horse chemical engine and 5 men each. There are in service and in reserve 21 steam engines, all new, rebuilt, or prac-

tically new; 7 trucks; 10 combination chemical engines and hose wagons; 7 hose wagons; 6 battalion wagons; 22 supply or exercise wagons; 2 telegraph department wagons and 102 or more horses. There is in service and reserve some 40,000 feet of hose. The department requires the use of 24 buildings. The city is equipped with the latest Central Office Gamewell Manual fire alarm telegraph system, comprising the central office outfit complete, including all the necessary electrical apparatus for receiving, recording and transmitting the alarms and testing machines, batteries, both storage and gravity. There are 26 engine house outfits and 8 large street gongs, with 260 street and private alarm boxes, all of which have the keys trapped in the locks and are practically "keyless." Most of them are of the improved "non-interfering" type. The entire force is kept up to the highest state of efficiency and with the new houses and additional men recently added and the large amount expended to place the apparatus in perfect condition, the department was never in better condition to protect the many millions of dollars and the lives intrusted to its care. The cost to run the department last year was about \$310,000. The force responded to 666 alarms of all kinds in 1901, of which 548 were "first alarms," 112 were "still alarms," 5 were "second alarms," and 1 was a "third alarm." The estimated loss was \$307,000. The alarms were an increase of 125 over the average for the past ten years and the loss \$146,000 under the average for the past ten years. The loss per alarm last year was only \$461.71 and the per capita loss \$1.18. One fire entailed \$180,000 of the total loss, leaving the balance to be distributed among the 660 odd alarms.

Maintained by the fire insurance companies is a salvage corps, equipped with a force of 13 men, 2 fire wagons and 6 horses. This company is located in the centre of the city in the finest corps house in the United States, and, taken as a whole, is a most efficient branch of the fire service, responding to all box alarms and to many telephone calls. Considering that the wagons cover the entire city, the work performed is a credit to the officers and men.

HOSPITAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

Hospitals and charitable institutions are plentiful and are cared for and supported from private and public funds. There are 9 public and private hospitals and about 25 to 30 orphan asylums, homes and other charitable institutions, each being equipped with a building of more or less magnitude, besides many societies doing charitable work to aid the poor and afflicted, which do not have a separate building in which to carry on their work. The city hospital is the largest and finest hospital build-



BROAD AND NEW STREETS—LOOKING SOUTH
HAHNE & CO.'S OLD STORE

ing in the State. It has accommodations for over 300 patients, is new and equipped with the latest appliances, with fine training school and ambulance service. The present building, ground and equipment could not be duplicated for \$500,000. Next in size is St. Michaels, with 250 beds. The other hospitals are St. Barnabas, St. James, German, Babies', Women's and Children's, Emergency, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, to which should be added the Isolation Hospital, which is really a branch of the city hospital. The leading other charitable institutions are the Newark Orphan Asylum, Home for Crippled Children, Foster Home, Newark Female Charitable Society, Krueger Home and Home for Aged Women. A list of the hospital facilities would not

be complete without the addition of the main plant of the Essex County Hospital for the Insane. While this is a county institution, it is located in the city and should be added to the list. This fine group of buildings and grounds furnish accommodation for 600, besides those cared for in the branch hospital at Overbrook. Training schools for nurses are maintained at the city, county and several other hospitals. The various hospitals have beds to accommodate about 1,000 pa-



BROAD AND NEW STREETS—LOOKING NORTH
HAHNE & CO.'S NEW STORE

tients, not including the county hospital, and the various charitable institutions and homes care for a large number of the unfortunate sick and poor.

HEALTH.

The Board of Health does efficient work in preventing the spread of disease, and by its aggressive methods has handled contagious and other diseases and gotten rid of so many unsanitary conditions that the health of the city is improving all the time. The force under the Board is composed of capable and intelligent sanitary

police, inspectors and other employees. The Board is known far and wide for its progressive methods.

LIBRARIES—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

The city owns and maintains an excellent public library. The new building, recently erected, is a model one and has few equals in the country. There are upwards of 80,000 books on its shelves and under the new librarian will be more useful than ever. The building, site and contents are worth about \$650,000. The fine collection of the New Jersey Historical Society, located in a good building in West Park Street, gives facilities to those hunting for ancient history. Its collection comprises 70,000 books, pamphlets and manuscripts, many of priceless value. The Prudential Insurance Company Law Library in the Prudential Building, is a fine collection of about 30,000 volumes of law books, to which can be added the library of the Lawyers' Club in the Post Office, a collection of nearly 10,000 volumes devoted to law. Then there are in the libraries of the various public and private schools over 20,000 good wholesome books suited to school children, which number does not include the many thousand school text and reference books. In the city are many private law and general libraries, some numbering thousands of volumes, and among these collections may be mentioned the fine statistical library in the actuarial department of the Prudential Insurance Company, presided over by Mr. Frederick Hoffman. This collection has no equal of its kind.

CITY HOME:

There is maintained at Verona, Essex County, a home for wayward boys and girls. This institution is supported from the public funds and provides a home where the incorrigible youth can be sent, where, under the care of an efficient superintendent and corps of teachers, they can be reformed and leave the home at the age of 21 years, in good shape to begin the battle of life. In this excellent institution they are taught farming, printing and other trades, and an excellent common-school education is given. A series of new cottages have been recently constructed and the home is now one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country.

COUNTY JAIL.

We are to be congratulated that it is not necessary to be constantly enlarging the edifice for the safe keeping of those who violate our laws. The County of Essex maintains a jail in the city, which fills the needs of the community and is kept in good condition and its unfortunate inmates well and humanely cared for.

COURT HOUSE.

Little can be said about the present home of the county and state courts and county officers. The present building is to be torn down as soon as the new court house is erected. The county is to spend \$1,200,000 for the erection of a building in keeping with the needs of the county and one which will be among the finest of its kind in the United States.

COURTS. LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

The city is well supplied with the necessary city, county, State and United States courts, and legal business is conducted with dignity and dispatch. There are 2 police courts of two parts each, 2 district courts; County Circuit Court, Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, State Supreme, both civil and criminal side, branch of the Court of Chancery, and branch of the United States District Court, all ably conducted by judges and officials who understand their duty and perform it well.

The city maintains a legal force to look after its business in the courts as elsewhere. The County of Essex also employs legal talent to protect the interests of the people and advise the officials when necessary.

CHARITY.

In addition to the hospitals and other charitable institutions, the city maintains a dispensary where the needy may obtain medicine free and also a corps of 12 district physicians are employed to visit the sick who are too poor to pay for medicines and doctor's services.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

The financial affairs of the city are entrusted to the Comptroller, Auditor and Treasurer, who with a large force of clerks have charge of the receiving and disbursing of all the moneys used to run the city government.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

There are a number of city departments, boards and bureaus that have charge of the cleaning, repaving and repairing of the streets, sewers, docks, public buildings, public lighting, construction and repair of bridges, buildings and other public works, the assessment of taxes and other liens for paving and new sewers, the care of the water supply and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom, the control of the public liquor houses and the licensing of the street cars, venders and the general enforcement of those laws which add to the comfort of a community.

WEALTH.

The total value of real and personal property within the limits of the city is from \$275,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Newark is among the leading cities of the country for aggregate wealth, and while the city does not contain many very wealthy men, on the other hand it does not contain a large number of the very poor. It is known that there are some 38 or 40 individuals and undivided estates that are valued at a million dollars and over and many others from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The property owned by the city is valued at between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

DEBT.

The net debt of Newark is \$13,456,000 or about \$51 per capita, and ample provision is made by sinking funds to so take care of this debt that the various installments will be paid off as they become due. After 1910 the debt will be largely paid off and unless something unforeseen takes place, within a few years we shall find our debt much less than at present and many millions will have been spent in improvements.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

In 1901 the city received from all sources \$4,950,653.43, of which \$2,536,557.64 was appropriated by the tax levy, \$427,140.00 was received from the school fund, \$889,995.63 from the water rents, \$467,746.22 from the contingent fund, \$107,012.00 for the new city home, \$205,839.63 from street pavings and the balance from some 20 different sources. The disbursements were \$4,324,226.97 and there was a balance on hand of \$626,-

426.04. The leading disbursements, including construction and maintenance, were for the city home, \$117,-444.53; city hospital, \$62,366.42; collecting taxes, \$57,-268.57; fire department, \$308,165.11; free library, \$40,-585.00; hospitals, \$16,500.00; police department, \$425,710.90; poor and alms department, \$36,292.33; public lighting, \$202,946.02; public health \$74,217.49; public schools, \$826,836.00; scavenger contract, \$69,791.70; cleaning and repairing sewers, \$69,312.74; streets and highways, \$126,977.62; department of water, interest on bonds, etc., \$788,943.85; contingent fund, \$441,993.79; sinking funds and interest, \$465,513.50; repaving of streets, \$77,294.80 and the balance disbursed to 20 different boards, etc. The contingent fund amount should properly be excluded as being merely cross entries, the amounts have been distributed among a number of departments and the total is really included twice. This would make the actual expenses somewhat less than the figures given. Deducting the cross entries, the per capita expense last year was \$15.53.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Within the past few years many improvements have been made in the city, among which may be mentioned the following: city hospital (cost and value in each case includes entire plant and is based on estimated cost to replace the same if necessary) \$450,000 to \$500,000; high school, \$315,000; school houses, \$500,000; fire houses and appliances, \$200,000; one police station; free library, \$650,000; 50 miles of streets paved; three public baths; many miles of sewers and water mains; completion of water plant and final payment; thousands of meters attached to water mains; new city stables constructed and wagons and horses purchased. Post Office completed, value \$1,000,000. Over \$2,000,000 spent on new parks in city limits; 5,000 dwellings, stores, factories, churches, halls, theatres, clubs, schools and other buildings constructed at a cost of not less than \$30,000,000; finishing of the fine \$6,000,000 plant of the Prudential Insurance Company and \$2,500,000 store of Hahne & Co. besides many minor improvements to existing plants and city property. Never in the history of the city have so many improvements been finished as in the past five years.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS.

While much has been done, much still remains to be done. There are projected and under way, the following improvements both public and private: New city hall to cost between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000; county court house, \$1,200,000; elevation of railroad tracks to cost some millions of dollars; paving of 10 miles of streets and improvements to sewers and water mains and the construction of a \$500,000 storage reservoir at Great Notch. The placing of many of the telephone and other wires underground and the construction of 1,000 more buildings of various kinds, including \$160,000 worth of public schools. An addition to the post office is now under construction. Several new office buildings are projected, as well as another theatre, a modern hotel and four or five railroad stations. The electric street car company propose to add to the car equipment and to construct another power house. There will also be the usual improvement of the existing public and private property to meet new conditions and to keep them up to date.

IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED.

The various city officials have asked in their reports for the following: A new manual training high school; a mechanics art school; a number of additional school houses; four fire engine houses; four hook and ladder houses, with men, horses and machinery to equip them; a water-tower; 2 additional police stations and 100 more men to the police force; an emergency hospital and central ambulance station; an isolation hospital; a contagious disease hospital; more market facilities; improvements to the streets, sewers, sidewalks and water supply and a large additional water main for fire purposes as well as a modern fire-boat. Branch libraries are also desired as well as \$1,000,000 to construct parkways to connect the new parks, much of which would be in Newark; the drainage of the meadows and the purification of the Passaic River.

SUMMARY.

The above set of statistics is intended to cover all that might be of interest to those persons who desire information respecting our city and as far as possible every branch of the city government and the various public and private services have been covered. No at-

tempt has been made to get every set of figures down to an exact basis but under each heading is given, in as few words as possible, the exact standing of the subject treated, as far as information could be obtained in the time devoted to the preparation of the article.

WALTER A. LAWSON.

The mode of heating houses is so very different from that employed twenty-five years ago, and the absolute necessity which exists for the careful application of recent discoveries in this department is so very urgent that a new profession called heating engineering has sprung into existence.

It is a mistake to suppose that every plumber is a heating engineer, for, although there is some affinity between the two, they are as widely apart as are the carpenter or mason and the architect.

A heating engineer is really a "heating architect" and works on just as scientific lines and with just as careful measurements of parts and adjustments as does the architect of a building. He constructs his plans and regulates his work with due regard to the requirements of each individual case and carefully superintends its construction so that the sanitary conditions will be made as complete as possible.

Mr. Walter A. Lawson, the subject of this sketch, is very justly ranked as one of the foremost of modern heating engineers. He was born in Canada some thirty-six years ago, studied his profession in Detroit, Mich., and came to this city in the year 1889 thoroughly equipped for the work in which he is engaged.

Mr. Lawson is a student of the science of heating and devotes his entire mind to its perfection, being entirely wrapped up in the subject.

Conscientious, painstaking and thoroughly efficient he may safely be relied upon to accomplish successfully any desired result in the matter of sanitary heating and ventilating.

Mr. Lawson is a heating engineer and devotes himself exclusively to the scientific arrangement and construction of heating apparatus.

He has earned a very enviable reputation both as an engineer and as a citizen. Upright, conscientious, genial and obliging—a strictly honorable man and exceptionally proficient in his profession, he has made great strides towards popularity and success.

Mr. Lawson's place of business is at 93 Commerce street, this city, where he can be consulted at any time or by appointment on the important subject of heating.

He is a member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

H. BUCHLEIN.

The importance of engraving as a fine art cannot be overestimated. Foremost amongst the exponents in Newark of the art of engraving and die sinking we find the name of H. Buchlein.

He came to this city in 1868, commenced business in 1871, and one year later purchased the business of Dodd Bros., at 787 Broad street, which has since flourished to such an extent that he has been obliged to remove to more modern and commodious premises at No. 12 William street, the ground floor of which he occupies as an office and workshop.

The success which Mr. Buchlein has achieved bears ample testimony to the excellence of his work, which he executes in a painstaking and workmanlike manner. He possesses all the facilities for satisfactorily performing any commissions entrusted to him.

Special attention is given to die sinking, particularly medal and embossing dies.

Mr. Buchlein is a man rich in mechanical and artistic ideas, possesses rare genius, has had a great number of years of practical experience in every department of the business, and has achieved an enviable reputation.

He is also extensively engaged in the toolmaking industry, for which he is fully equipped, having recently added special machinery applicable to this particular line.

His charges are uniform and moderate and his work can be fully relied upon.

Mr. Buchlein is a citizen of whom Newark is proud.

JOSHUA BRIERLY.

Probably the best-known funeral director in this vicinity is Joshua Brierly, "mortuarian," the subject of this sketch. He became the assistant of Mr. E. E. Starrs, whose office was located where Peddie Church now stands, about twenty years ago.

Three years later this connection was dissolved and Mr. Brierly opened an office at 364 Broad street. He attended strictly to business and in three years' time

the business had increased to such an extent that he was forced to move into larger quarters at 374 Broad street. There he had an office and a large room which would accommodate about twenty-five people, where they might hold funeral services over the remains of their friends. He had often felt that, in a growing city like Newark, it was necessary to provide a place where services could be held for those who could not accommodate a large number of persons in their own homes, and as there has never been a week in which he has had no funeral on the premises, and often could not accommodate the number who came he again moved, on May 1, 1901, to still larger quarters at 406 Broad street, corner of Grant street (opposite the House of Prayer). Here, at great expense, he provided the best place of the kind in the State.

Fronting Broad street is a large reception room, handsomely furnished, and which gives no hint of the business conducted, besides which there is a general business office and a private office. Behind the general office is the mortuary chapel, carpeted and fitted with mahogany seats for one hundred people. The platform, which is enclosed by a brass rail, contains a reading desk and two chairs. The whole is lighted by both electricity and gas. There is also a private entrance on Grant street. Two hundred people can be accommodated if necessary by throwing open the reception room and offices.

Mr. Brierly is abreast of the times in all other matters appertaining to the business and is deserving of great credit for his enterprise. Mr. Brierly is also noted for his vocal abilities, and he is a member of most of the prominent orders in the city.

DAVID HARPER.

Mr. David Harper started in the brownstone business in 1882. In about a year he entered into partnership with Wm. F. Rhodes in the old brownstone quarry at Parker street, near 5th avenue; while working in this quarry Mr. Rhodes was killed. In 1887 Mr. Harper went in with Wm. Righter, in his brownstone quarry, Clifton avenue, near Bloomfield avenue, under the name of the Newark Brownstone Quarry, David Harper, proprietor, he being the sole manager, paying Righter a royalty. At this time he did a very extensive business. At the end of about seven years, the stone being mostly

quarried, he purchased a large steam shovel and filled in the quarry, which is now covered with beautiful residences. Then Mr. Harper took his brother Andrew into partnership, going under the name of Harper Brothers, and entered into the bluestone and general contracting business, opening an office and yard at 120 North 11th street, on the D. L. & W. R. R. In the year 1895 the partnership was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Harper has been carrying on his business alone. He has laid bluestone in a large number of the towns and townships of Essex, Hudson, Union, Morris and Ocean counties. Some of the principal streets that he has paved in Newark are Orange street, from High street to East Orange line, Walnut street, Lang street, McWhorter street, Lombardy street, Lombardy place, 3d street, Kosuth street, Summit place, Atlantic street, Ward street, Lincoln avenue, Centre Market, Arlington avenue, Clifton avenue, 1st street. All of these being granite block except Lincoln avenue and Clifton avenues, which are brick, and Arlington avenue, which was curbed and flagged and a series of steps put in. He has put in a number of very difficult sewers, among which was the East Branch intercepting sewer, which amounted to about \$100,000.

He recently purchased the best dock in Essex or Hudson counties, located at the corner of Bridge street and the Passaic river, Harrison, where he is expecting to more than double his trade, as his location will amply supply all his needs at a much less expense. His office is at 800 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

He has this year entered into the manufacturing of cement burial vaults, something that is entirely new and worthy of attention.

JACOB PETER.

Jacob Peter, a prominent business man, was born in Newark, April 22, 1852, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (McFadden) Peter. His father was of German parentage, born in Alsace-Lorraine. His mother was the child of Scotch parents, who removed to County Antrim, North of Ireland. Mr. Peter's father and mother came to this country in early life. Jacob Peter, Sr., came direct to Newark and went to work for States Meade on Clinton place; later he located at Feltville Mountain and engaged in the hay business until his death in 1884. He was pioneer in hay dealing in New Jersey,

and, up to the time of his death, did more business than all the other dealers combined. Jacob Peter attended the Newark schools and, at the age of 14, commenced work in the hay business with his father. Four years later he commenced the masons' trade, serving a regular apprenticeship. Subsequently he held positions in the hay and grain business until 1884, when he engaged in the contracting business. He is, to-day, one of the best known and most successful contractors of Newark. Among the prominent buildings of this city for which he made the excavations may be mentioned the Prudential Building, P. O. Building, Cold Storage Building, Eastwood Building, Electric Light Building, Town Talk Building, Empire Theatre Building, Mutual Benefit Building, Howard Savings Bank Building and the Lawyers' Building. He has also executed many contracts in tearing down old buildings, etc. At the present time he is making excavations for the new Court House to be erected in this city.

Mr. Peters' reputation for successful work has placed him in a position with architects and builders where he has become a recognized authority on figures and requirements. He adheres closely to the plans and specifications and executes his contracts promptly. He employs large forces of laborers and carts and has every facility to expedite his work and thus keep well in advance of his time limit. Mr. Peters also furnishes a fine quality of gravel, sand and crushed stone to builders, etc., the demand for which is steadily increasing among the trade.

Mr. Peters is a business man of the most sterling integrity and soundest judgment, the merit of which has achieved him the greatest success. He is also very popular among his employees.

Mr. Peters' social life is one of deserved popularity. His sound judgment and business experience makes him advisor to many friends. He is an active member of the Order of Elks.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

"There is but one hotel in Newark, *i. e.*, one worthy of the name. This is hardly credible of a city of such great commercial importance. Yet such is the case. The Continental Hotel is the only first-class hotel in the city; but it *is* first class, and Newark need not blush for their single hotel.

The Continental is a perfect exponent of the science of first-class hotel keeping and enjoys a splendid patronage from both the traveling and the residential public. It was first opened about thirty-three years ago, since when quite a number of changes have occurred in the proprietorship.

The late Mr. C. H. Bartlett assumed control in 1888, in which year the hotel began a new era of prosperity, which has been maintained with unabated progress up to date. The business grew to such proportions that Mr. Bartlett was unable to attend to all the details, and



sought to lighten the burden of the responsibility and management by associating in partnership with himself his son-in-law, Mr. Louis E. Cooke.

The firm became C. H. Bartlett & Co in 1890.

The late Mr. Bartlett was a native of Pennsylvania and acquired valuable experience as a hotel keeper in that State. He died December 15, 1901, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. Louis E. Cooke.

Mr. Cooke, the present proprietor, is a bright, active, enterprising young business man of cosmopolitan education and experience, and has for years been closely connected with Messrs. Barnum & Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth." Sells Bros. & Forepaugh Shows, and is gen-

eral agent for Buffalo Bill's Wild West Shows. He is a gentleman of most genial disposition, always attentive to the comfort and welfare of his guests, and in this way makes their stay at the Continental homelike and cheerful. Mr. Cooke's connection with travelling shows necessitates his absence from Newark the greater part of the year, and during that time he intrusts the care and comfort of the hotel's guests to Mr. Charles J. Coon, whose long experience in hotel managing makes him an able deputy.

The hotel has very lately been remodeled and presents a handsome exterior and is most elegantly fitted up throughout.

It contains every modern improvement and is thoroughly up-to-date, comparing very favorably with the majority of hotels in the country. There are 100 rooms, well ventilated and comfortable, while nothing has been omitted to facilitate escape in the event of fire.

A large force of assistants is employed who are trained to be polite, prompt and to give first-class service. On the first floor are the office, baggage room, kitchen and scullery; the dining room, comfortably seating one hundred and twenty persons, and the café.

The *cuisine* has a high reputation amongst the best classes, and all the delicacies of the season are to be found on the table.

On this floor will also be found the telegraph and telephone offices and the cigar stand.

The hotel parlor occupies the second floor, the balance of which, as well as the upper floors, contains the sleeping rooms *en suite* and single. Communication with the office is had by bell calls and annunciators, hot and cold baths are always available, and the other comforts and conveniences combine to make the Continental what it really is, the best hotel in Newark.

COLEMAN'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The selection of a business college in which to train the minds of young folks and fit them for the struggle of a business career is not by any means the least of a parent's responsibilities.

All kinds of inducements are held out to the unwary—such as “short course,” “low rate” and the like—and it is often a very difficult problem to determine upon a correct selection. But with the axiom in mind

that "*the best is the cheapest*," the Coleman National Business College of Newark, N. J., one of the most reliable establishments in the United States immediately commands attention.

No school can be better as regards accommodations, improvements, scope and character of education imparted, rapid progress under a competent staff of efficient teachers, and a fairly well-grounded certainty of not only securing remunerative employment after graduation, but also of being perfectly competent to discharge the duties of any commercial position.

Other institutions lay claim to these points, but it is certain that they exist in "Colemans," hence the selection. It is better to be *sure* than to take assurances.

The Coleman National Business College was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey in 1876 and in 1888, the incorporators being Hon. Marcus L. Ward, ex-governor State of New Jersey; Hon. F. W. Ricord, ex-mayor of Newark; Hon. T. B. Peddie, ex-mayor of Newark; Silas Merchant, Esq., president Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.; S. R. W. Heath, Esq., president Firemans' Insurance Co.; John P. Jackson, Esq., attorney-at-law, Newark.

Mr. H. Coleman, the president, who gives his close personal attention to all details, is a teacher of very high attainments and possesses marked educational and executive ability, as well as a conscientious regard for the full and faithful performance of all he undertakes to do.

Thousands of male and female students have found positions through the Coleman College, which must be regarded not merely as a fountain of information, but also as a stepping-stone to position and competency. Not only are principles and methods inculcated, but the practical application of these are taught in all their varied forms. The currency and merchandise used in the classes are real and every transaction is conducted as though it was actual business, while all the students are impressed practically with a keen discernment between profit and loss. The student in the Coleman College is a clerk, an accountant, bookkeeper or salesman while in class, the transactions being so real that the student actually *feels* that he is engaged in business rather than in study. He is a retail or wholesale merchant, buying, selling, receiving and consigning goods to be sold on commission and joint account; he is a broker, insurance agent, real estate agent, and also performs the duties of

the various offices of the bank: in a word he gets a full training in the working of the various callings, and after graduation is exceptionally equipped with knowledge which fits him for almost any position to which he may aspire. He is equally at home in all callings, his natural ability has been developed, and he comes into the business world not a shy and easily abashed school boy, but a youth confident in his own fitness and fully imbued with all the elements of self-reliance.

The faculty is composed of teachers of wide experience, ability and acknowledged reputation. The halls are spacious and well equipped, being fully supplied with all the necessary modern appliances for carrying out successfully this system of instruction, and are the best ventilated and most healthy classrooms in the State. Young ladies enjoy the same privileges and advantages as are accorded to male students.

The curriculum includes the science of accounts, correspondence and bookkeeping. English composition, orthography, penmanship, arithmetic, commercial law, stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, etc.

For stenography and typewriting this is one of the best schools of its class in the United States. Students can always rely upon making rapid progress here and are certain of acquiring a thorough business education far superior to that afforded elsewhere, although obtained at a very moderate cost. Mr. Coleman is a native of Whitehall, N. Y., and at one time held the very responsible position of principal of the Poughkeepsie Business College. He has had nearly forty years' experience in college work and is to-day one of the foremost and most systematic organizers in America. He is delighted to receive visits from educators, parents, and guardians and others interested in the future welfare of the youth of the country, and is at all times happy to explain his system and show evidence of the success of his former students. This he regards as the most convincing evidence of the merits of his tuition. The college journal and annual catalogues will be mailed promptly to any address upon application.

The college now occupies the entire upper portion of the Straus Building at Halsey and Academy streets, and is the largest business college in the State.

DRAKE & COMPANY.

Patent soliciting is an important business in a large manufacturing city like Newark, and foremost among patent solicitors is Drake & Co., whose offices are at 172 Market street on the southwest corner of Broad. The business was established in 1864 by Mr. Oliver Drake. In 1879 Mr. Chas. H. Pell, the present head of the firm, became connected with the establishment. Mr. Pell is a native of New York City, but on his mother's side is a descendent of one of the oldest families of Newark. His ability and success as a patent solicitor is generally recognized. The firm gives careful attention to the preparation and prosecution before the United States Patent Office of applications for patents and trademarks, reissues, copyrights, etc. They make careful preliminary examinations as to the patentability of an invention. They attend to cases of interference, appeals, and to every other item of service necessary to the complete success of an application and the establishment of a patent. Messrs. Drake & Co. are ably represented in Washington, D. C., and have correspondents in all the principal capital cities of Europe. They give special attention to cases before the United States Courts, and their facilities for obtaining and defending both American and foreign patents are not outclassed by any practitioners in the country.

NATIONAL STATE BANK.

The second oldest banking institution in the city of Newark is the National State Bank, corner of Broad and Mechanic streets, which was founded in the year 1812. The Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey on the 28th of January, 1812, passed an act incorporating "State Banks," at several towns, including Newark, and limiting the capital stock of the State Bank at Newark to four hundred thousand dollars, and appointed the first directors, William S. Pennington, Aaron Munn, Isaac Andrus, Oliver Wade, John Alling, Smith Burnet, Moses N. Combs, Stephen D. Day, Martin J. Ryerson, Abraham Ackerman, Isaac Pierson, James Vanderpool and Job S. Dodd. The first meeting was held on the 8th of February, 1812, when William S. Pennington was chosen president and Caleb S. Halsted was appointed cashier. The lot on which the banking house was built on the corner of Broad and Mechanic

streets was purchased from Luther Goble July 14, 1812, for twenty-eight hundred dollars and an additional lot in the rear (on Meehanic street) was purchased from Seth Woodruff November 9, 1813, for three hundred and ten dollars. They immediately built upon the site and on March 3, 1813, occupied their new building, which had cost four thousand and twenty-five dollars to build. The first dividend was declared April 1, 1813.

In 1868 the bank erected a new home on the site of their old building, which at that time was considered to be one of the handsomest and most substantial office buildings in the city. In 1865 it received its charter under the National Banking Act and adopted its present designation. The bank conducts a regular banking business, making loans and discounts, receiving deposits, making collections, etc., having correspondents in other large cities. The executive officers of the bank are James F. Bless, president; Wm. Rockwell, cashier, and Wm. I. Cooper, assistant cashier. In addition to the first two mentioned above the Board of Directors is as follows: John P. Jube, Marcus L. Ward, E. Luther Joy, S. T. Willcox, Albert B. Carlton, W. Campbell Clark, and William B. Kinney.

The following is the latest statement of the bank, dated July 16, 1902:

Resources: Loans and discounts, \$1,245,909.76; U. S. bonds (circulation), \$50,000.00; other bonds, etc., \$729,000.00; overdrafts, \$184.82; due from reserve agents, \$442,608.65; due from other banks, \$622,093.38; banking house, \$100,000.00; checks and other cash items, \$42,678.98; specie, \$137,383.05; legal tender notes, \$12,060.00; redemption fund, \$2,500.00; total, \$3,384,418.64.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$500,000.00; surplus, \$250,000.00; other undivided profits (net), \$159,462.00; circulation, \$50,000.00; dividends unpaid, \$250.00; individual deposits, \$2,345,565.89; due to other banks, \$79,140.75; total, \$3,384,418.64.

This shows a prosperous state of affairs alike gratifying to shareholders and depositors.

THE NATIONAL NEWARK BANKING COMPANY.

The National Newark Banking Co. is the oldest bank in the State of New Jersey and ranks among the highest as to capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits and in the aggregate of business transacted. It is an old and

time-honored institution, having been founded in the year 1804 by the early capitalists and business men of Newark, and from that time to the present day it has ranked among the most solid and responsible institutions of the State.

Their present commodious and well located offices at 759 Broad street are to be remodelled and newly fitted up, during which time they will occupy offices on Broad street corner of Clinton st, now being fitted up especially for them. Their new offices, which will be located



BROAD AND BANK STREETS, 1856
NEWARK BANKING AND INSURANCE CO.'S FIRST BUILDING

in the building they now occupy, will be fitted up in modern style, provided with all requirements and conveniences for banking purposes. Recently the Newark City National Bank united with it, increasing its capital stock and resources and it is officered by the most reliable and sagacious men from both institutions. The following is their latest statement, dated July 16, 1902:

Resources: Demand loans, \$1,389,498.09; loans and discounts, \$3,578,185.71; U. S. bonds to secure circulation, \$100,000.00; stocks, securities, etc., \$337,100.00;

reserve agent, \$1,052,246.74; due from other banks, \$463,037.82; cash and cash items, \$488,868.67; Treasurer U. S., \$5,000.00; Banking House, \$60,000.00; other real estate, \$74,275.00; total, \$7,548,212.03.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$1,000,000.00; surplus fund, \$500,000.00; undivided profits, \$515,013.12; circulation outstanding, \$99,397.50; dividends unpaid, \$2,771.50; deposits, individual, \$4,559,713.00; deposits, banks, \$871,316.91; total, \$7,548,212.03.

This is a truly splendid showing which evidences the fact that the bank is among the most solid and responsible in the State. The present officers of the bank



BROAD STREET FROM ACADEMY TO BANK STREETS 1865,
NATIONAL NEWARK BANKING CO.'S SECOND BUILDING.

are E. S. Campbell, president; David H. Merritt, vice president; Albert H. Baldwin, second vice president, and H. W. Tunis, cashier. The bank transacts a regular banking business, making loans, discounts, receiving deposits, attending to collections, etc., having connections in all principal cities. In addition to the above named gentlemen, the board of directors is made up as follows: James R. Sayre, Jr., Charles G. Rockwood, Eugene Vanderpool, Jas. A. Banister, Fred'k Frelinghuysen, H. T. Brumley, Franklin Murphy, Jas. P. Dusenberry, F. Wolcott Jackson, Samuel S. Dennis, James C. McDonald, J. O. H. Pitney, Edward L. Dobbins, Elias O. Doremus,

Matthew T. Gay, James S. Higbee, James M. Seymour, C. Edwin Young. These well-known names are entitled to be regarded as synonymous of commercial probity and sagacity, and their connection with the bank gives it a foremost position among the sound and well-managed banks of the State, and insures an increasing and wider range of usefulness in the future.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

The Merchants National Bank is entitled to rank among the best managed and reliable fiduciary institutions of this State. Its career has been one of most creditable character, alike conducive to the financial welfare of its stockholders, depositors and customers. The capital stock is \$200,000.00 which is backed with a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$220,000.00, a very creditable showing. Their deposits and securities and loans run into large amounts. The Merchants National Bank was instituted in the year 1871. The president at the present time is Edward Kanouse; Joseph M. Riker is vice-president and Jay S. Treat is cashier. In addition to the above officials the board of directors include the following: Wm. A. Ripley, Jos. F. Sanxay and John F. Dryden, prominent business men and capitalists, assuring the fullest confidence. The bank transacts a regular banking business, receiving deposits, making loans, discounts and collections, and has reliable correspondents at leading financial centers. This institution solicits the accounts of merchants, farmers, manufacturers and individuals, and places every legitimate convenience and inducement at their disposal. The bank has always been noted for its prompt and energetic, yet conservative management and has done its full share during its career toward the welfare and advancement of the city.

NORTH WARD NATIONAL BANK.

The eye of the stranger will be most strikingly attracted by the elegant building in which the above bank has its commodious quarters, and which stands unrivaled among the business quarters of its section in Newark. This bank was organized in the year 1873, and has managed its affairs in a prompt and energetic, yet conservative manner, until to-day it ranks among the foremost banks of the city. The following statement was made

July 16, 1902, and shows the prosperous state of affairs so gratifying both to shareholders and depositors and which its directors should feel most proud of.

Resources: Loans, discounts and investments, \$1.-365,948.72; overdraft, \$499.38; U. S. bonds to secure circulation, \$50,000.00; premium on U. S. bonds, \$2,000.00; banking-house, furniture and fixtures, \$83,000.00; due from banks other than reserve, \$146,173.07; nickels and cents, \$727.67; National Bank bills, \$18,112.00; exchanges, \$38,710.43; cash items, \$12,437.54. *Lawful reserve:* Specie, \$50,168.75; legal-tender notes, \$63,090.00; redemption fund (5 per cent.) with U. S. Treasurer, \$2,500.00; due from reserve banks, \$393,642.89. Total resources, \$2,227,010.45.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$200,000.00; surplus fund, \$100,000.00; undivided profit (net), \$125,535.23; National Bank notes outstanding, \$49,500.00; dividend unpaid, \$20.00. *Deposits:* due to individuals, \$1,451,779.88; due to banks, \$300,175.34. Total liabilities, \$2,227,010.45.

The present executive officers of the bank are John W. Lushear, president; George Lane, vice-president, and Spencer S. Marsh, cashier. The two first named gentlemen, in conjunction with Messrs. William Titus, Jos. M. Smith, Wm. H. Lee, J. Ward Woodruff, Alfred F. Bannister, Henry M. Doremus, Edmund F. Hartshorn, John M. Breingan, Peter D. Smith, form the board of directors. On March 1st last the bank added a savings department for the convenience of its patrons, which pays three per cent interest on money banked in this department. The bank also intends instituting a new burglar and fireproof vault within a few months, containing small safes, to be rented to patrons who wish to keep their bonds or valuable papers in a place secure from burglars or fire and yet under their own keys. When this is done the North Ward National may boast of as full and complete an institution as exists in this or other cities. Concluding, it may be said that beyond question the influence of this institution has been of a most salutary character and its work for good has materially enhanced the general prosperity and thrift of the community in which it is located.

T. P. HOWELL & CO.

No doubt the widest known products of Newark's many manufacturing enterprises is patent and enameled leather, and one of the best known producers of this article is T. P. Howell & Co., whose factories are located on New, Wilsey, and Nuttman streets. This business was begun by S. M. and T. P. Howell in 1840, at the corner of Market and Washington streets, where the firm remained until 1848, when it removed to its present location, which was at that time outside the city limits. In 1855 the firm was re-organized into the corporation which carries the present name, and since that time the establishment has become one of the largest in the world in that line of manufacture. England, Germany, and other countries are large consumers of this firm's products. Extensive works were also erected by the company at Middletown, N. Y., for the manufacture of Russian and other leathers. Mr. Howell gave to it his personal attention, employing telegraph much the same as the telephone is now used.

Upon the death of Mr. Howell December 3, 1878, Samuel C. Howell succeeded him as the executive head of the firm, which position he still occupies. His brother, Henry C. Howell, was associated with him up to the time of his death, which occurred January 11, 1900. The establishment is one of the oldest in the world and its product is recognized as "standard" among all consumers.

S. E. M. RICE.

Paint properly bestowed transforms that which is ugly and repellant into something that is restful, beautiful and satisfying. As all other things it varies in grade and quality, and is possessed of transient or durable characteristics, and it goes without saying that its cost fluctuates much as does its quality. It is true, however, that some houses, owing to the tact of its management, superior facilities, etc., are enabled to give to their customers a much higher grade of goods at the same cost than others who are less fortunately circumstanced. Such a house as is above described is S. E. M. Rice, having its distributing warehouse at 554 Broad street. It was established more than a half century ago, or, to be precise, in the year 1833, by the late John W. Rice, who by his probity and liberality, built up a wholesale and retail business second to none in the city. He was fore-

most among the business men of the place until his death in 1879, when he was succeeded by John W., his son. The same principles that actuated the father were perpetuated in the son and the business expanded with the growth of the city. Eleven years later, in 1890, John W. the second passed away, and Mrs. S. E. M. Rice, his widow, continued the business, J. N. Hoff assuming its active management. Under his able administration of the firm's affairs the business has continued to prosper until the mention of paint at once associates with it the name of S. E. M. Rice. The firm is progressive and aggressive, and while it welcomes competition it feels certain it will get its full share of business. It handles everything in the line of paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, etc.

DOONER & SMITH.

Dooner & Smith, 374-378 Mulberry street, occupy a well located store at the above address, where they carry a complete line of paints, oils, varnishes, acids, and chemicals. This house does not deal in specialties of any kind, but carries a large supply of tested and world famed goods in its line. The firm is composed of James J. Dooner and Albert J. Smith, both men of good qualifications and character, and enjoy an extensive patronage. Their trade covers not only Newark, but extends to the surrounding territory. The firm recently built new buildings for their growing business and have now very convenient quarters. The trolley line through Mulberry street makes access to their store very convenient and adds to their transient trade. Messrs. Dooner & Smith enjoy the full confidence of the community and their business is an important adjunct to the business conveniences of the locality.

THE JAENECKE PRINTING INK CO.

The Jaenecke Printing Ink Co., of Newark, N. J., whose factory is situated between Avenue B and Wright street and Avenue C and Miller street, comprising this entire block, 700x200 feet, is a corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$600,000. Mr. Edward Jaenecke, the son of the senior member of the firm of Jaenecke Bros. & Fr. Schneemann, in Hanover, is president and general manager, and Mr. Franklin Kissam is secretary and treasurer.

The principal stockholders are the members of the parent house of this firm, Jaenecke Bros. & Fr. Schneemann, in Hanover, Germany, who have, besides their immense plant in Hanover, a large factory in Moscow, Russia, with branches in all the principal cities of the world.

The firm of Jaenecke Bros. & Fr. Schneemann was founded in 1843, and introduced their inks in the United States of America in 1870. The superiority of these inks was quickly recognized by the printing fraternity, and as a natural consequence a large and ever increasing trade was built up, so that it became necessary in 1892 to transplant the knowledge, the ability and the experience of over half a century, and erect a large factory in this country with all modern appliances, for the manufacture of printing and lithographic inks, dry colors and varnishes.

While the greater volume of their business is principally done in the United States and Canada, the demand for their products abroad has extended their trade to every part of the globe, wherever good printing is done. The main office is situated in Newark, N. J., at their works, while the New York office is located at 27 Rose street, and their Chicago branch at 351 Dearborn street.

MILLINGTON & BRADSHAW.

A successful firm of machinists, actively engaged in the manufacturing and repairing of all kinds of machinery is that of Messrs. Millington & Bradshaw, whose office and workshops are located at 69 N. J. R. R. avenue.

They also occupy the entire second floor at 47 Bruen street, which connects with the rear of their workshops, and here they handle the Reeves Split Pulley and Shaw Compression Coupling, of which two appliances they are the sole distributing agents for this section. The Reeves Split Pulley and the Shaw Compression Coupling are in great demand, and become indispensable when once used. They are of great value and are in general use throughout Essex County and vicinity. The machine business of Messrs. Millington & Bradshaw was established about ten years ago and enjoys a large and growing patronage.

Homer R. Millington and James Bradshaw, the owners, are both practical engineers and machinists, and have a full and accurate knowledge of their business. They make a specialty of manufacturing and repairing

leather machinery and have gained the confidence of their customers by their intelligent and workmanlike methods. They employ a large force of skilled mechanics, who work under their direct personal supervision. Their prices are reasonable, their work is carefully executed and their one aim is to give satisfaction. Their polishing lathe, manufactured and designed by themselves, from original plans, has met with great success and has attained a large sale. Both partners are residents of Newark and are highly respected for their business probity and strict integrity.

THE AMERICAN PORPOISE LACE CO.

An industry which adds considerably to the importance of Newark as a manufacturing centre is controlled by the American Porpoise Lace Co., of Summit street, this city.

This flourishing concern was established in 1888 and grew rapidly until it reached its present condition of prosperity, which places it far ahead of all similar concerns not only in America but throughout the entire world.

The presiding genius of the industry is Mr. Philip Goldstein, who, aided in late years by his son Leo, has brought this important branch of manufacture to its present pinnacle of success. He was born in Austria and came to this country in 1865. He has been a resident of Newark for the past fourteen years and has earned for himself, by strict probity and business rectitude an enviable reputation as an able and honorable business man.

The factory, which was formerly located on Summer avenue near Crane street, now occupies a very handsome modern building in Summit street near the Morris Canal Bridge and is equipped with all the latest improved steam machinery and appliances.

This machinery is unique and being exclusive to this establishment, gives the firm decided advantages over all competitors in the matter of quantity, quality and price.

Mr. Goldstein enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer in this line in the United States and can justly claim to be the founder of a prosperous business which gives employment to over 150 hands in the manufacture of flat and round leather shoe laces.

The output averages 1,500 gross weekly and is shipped direct to the wholesale trade of the United States, Canada, Europe and in fact the civilized globe.

At the Chicago World's Fair the products of The American Porpoise Lace Company were awarded the Gold Medal; and so superior were they deemed to be over the other exhibits in their department that the Committee on Awards decided to give no second prize.

Mr. Philip Goldstein and his genial son are regarded as popular citizens, honorable business men and their industry is valued as a highly desirable addition to the numerous manufactures of the American Birmingham.

HEMMER BROTHERS.

Newark probably manufactures more different kinds of articles than any other city in the United States. It has only one office furniture factory, however, but that one factory is a great credit to our city.

This factory, which is now owned by the Hemmer Bros. (Peter and Maurice Hemmer) was originally established by their father, William Hemmer, at 375 Madison avenue, New York, in 1850, where his success was gratifying. In 1860 he removed to Newark and erected a substantial plant on land which he bought at 29-31 Parker street. He made his own designs and perfected a model for an office desk which he patented and manufactured for his own trade.

In 1861 his spirit of patriotism was aroused by the Civil War, and on the 25th of August of that year he enlisted in Company C, 1st Regiment, N. Y. Vol. Eng., remaining with the company until November 23, 1863, when he received an honorable discharge owing to physical disability. The two sons, not to be outdone by their father, also enlisted, joining the same regiment as their father, Peter later being promoted to rank of corporal for meritorious services, and Maurice becoming a drummer boy, both serving until October 13, 1864, when they were honorably discharged. After Mr. Hemmer, Sr., regained his health he resumed business and met with splendid success. He continued in the factory on Parker street, the sons joining him on their return from the war, until October, 1870, when he removed to the present extensive factory at Bloomfield avenue and the Morris Canal. The business continued to increase

and large additions to the plant were made from time to time.

William Hemmer died January 17, 1881, and Newark thereby lost one of its most respected and valued citizens, noted for his devotion to his family, his business and his charitableness to his fellow-man.

The two sons who now conduct the business succeeded their father and assumed the firm name of Hemmer Bros. They have kept the product of their plant up to date in every particular, the output comprising all kinds of office and library furniture from the most simple and inexpensive to the most elaborate. In 1882 they invented an automatic combination lock which they use exclusively on the desks they manufacture. The Hemmer Brothers are men whose reliability and business acumen is unquestioned and their reputation is an enviable one.

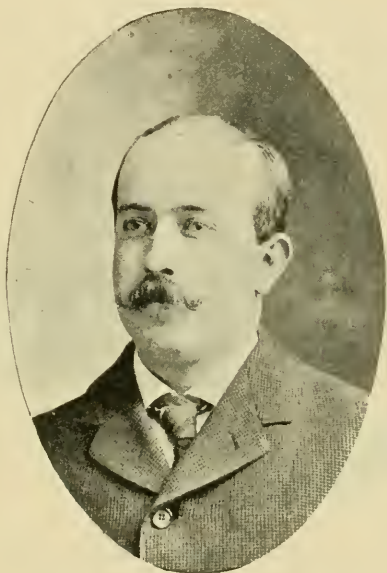
P. & A. H. MURRAY.

P. & A. H. Murray, wholesale and retail liquors, rectifiers, importers, 186 Market street. In the various business of the city the above may be cited as one of the most important of its kind in the State of New Jersey. The business is also a long established one, dating back to the year 1877, when it was originally founded by Dennis Murray, a brother of the present head of the firm. Later, upon the death of Dennis Murray, the title of the concern became Murray Bros., and a short time ago a dissolution of the old firm took place and the eldest son of the founder of the business was admitted under the above style. Mr. Peter Murray has been at the helm as he is to-day since the death of his brother Dennis, and is very popular among his many friends. No café in the States can boast of a better equipped establishment than the "old original house of Murray's," as it is known. They carry a large stock of all the leading and well-known brands in whiskeys and other beverages, which they sell at the lowest prices possible. They are known everywhere, and do a wholesale business as well. The brand of "superior grade" could well be stamped upon all goods carried by this house as they handle only those articles that have found favor with the trade and public. Their trade is mostly local, and their café, covering two stores, is elegantly and conveniently fitted up. The firm stands well in the

community, each member enjoying the patronage of a large number of friends which are among the best element of the city.

GRAND UNION TEA CO., 101-103 MARKET STREET.

It not infrequently happens that a particular locality attains celebrity as the theatre of operations for a special line of trade. This city has long been identified as a center for large retail establishments as well as a manufacturing center. An enterprise to whose ef-



SAMUEL FRAUNFELTER, Supt.

forts this result is very largely due is that which is known as the Grand Union Tea Co. The house whose headquarters are at Pearl and Water streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., was founded in 1872 and opened its branch store in Newark in 1892. It deals exclusively in teas, coffees, and spices, putting up a special brand of baking powder and extracts of all flavors. The Newark branch is one of 160 branches and is also one of the most important. Mr. S. Fraunfelter has been manager of the Newark branch since 1895, having come here from Easton, Pa., where he served in another branch four years. The business of this enterprise has increased materially under the management of Mr. Fraunfelter, and at pres-

ent about 25 agents do business from this branch with about as many wagons delivering their orders. The agent deals direct with the household and takes care of his own customers each week. The firm gives away thousands of dollars' worth of premiums each year, in the shape of souvenirs, valuable household articles, toys, and other things too numerous to mention. The manager, Mr. Fraunfelter, is very popular among his agents and trade, and is increasing his business each year.

CHARLES E. MARTIN.

The art of the designer and sign painter is one of the most delightful professions, requiring exquisite taste, skill, and experience, and nowhere are these combined to a larger extent than in the gentleman named above.



Mr. Chas. E. Martin started in the sign painting business about twenty-three years ago and has built up a reputation in that time which he may well be proud of, having earned the complete confidence of the entire public. Mr. Martin does not do a cheap business, his motto being the "Best only." He turns out the finest work possible, and finds that good work, even though more costly, is appreciated in the end and holds his customers. He ships signs everywhere and manufactures most everything in his line. His trade lies among the better class of merchants, who want the best obtainable in durability, quality, and artistic design, and in Mr. Martin they are generally satisfied. He has many friends in this city and enjoys a large patronage. He employs several men and has a spacious manufactory for signs at 15 Division street.

MERCHANTS EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Merchants Express and Transportation Company, boat freight and express forwarders. This business was originally established by Charles B. Matthews about forty years ago. Mr. Matthews came from the country to Newark in search of employment, and seeing the need of a delivery wagon for the merchants he purchased a horse and wagon and commenced in a small way to do a city trucking business. This venture proved very successful and he branched out into a local express between Newark and New York, which also increased under his careful management until 1885, when it became necessary for him to employ an assistant to help him manage the business, having in service seven double wagons, four singles, and twenty-six horses. He engaged Mr. J. H. Wood as assistant manager in 1885, and for the next ten years the business increased to such an extent as to compel them to find other means of transportation. In 1895 Mr. Matthews organized an incorporated company known as above, with a capital of \$100,000. The plant at that time consisted of one steamboat, sixty horses and twenty-nine wagons. The business still increased, notwithstanding the business depression which existed just after the incorporation, and each year the company added more equipment and greater facilities to their already enormous plant. This increase of equipment was paid for from the earnings of the business, which shows the healthful foundation upon which it stands. At the present time the company employs in its service four steamboats, ninety horses and forty-five trucks. In the fall of 1897 the transportation line was extended fourteen miles further up the river to the City of Passaic, and enjoys the distinction of being the only all-water connection between that city and the port of New York.

In August, 1900, the company met with a loss by the death of Mr. Matthews, its founder and president. The business has since been continued by Mr. J. H. Wood, who had been so long associated with Mr. Matthews in the conduct of the business and has helped to build it to its present volume. Mr. Wood has a large number of personal friends and is well liked by both the public and his employees and the business will undoubtedly show as great a success in the future as it has in the past under his careful and reliable management.

GEORGE W. WIEDENMAYER, INC.

Geo. W. Wiedenmayer Inc., brewers of ale, lager and porter. The name of Wiedenmayer has been known in the brewing line in the city of Newark for about half a century and the head of the present house of Wiedenmayer was connected with the old firm of C. Wiedenmayer & Co., who were proprietors of the Hamburg Place Brewery. When the old firm retired Mr. Geo. W. Wiedenmayer built a brewery in New Brunswick, N. J., and operated it until 1879, when he sold out his interests there and came to Newark and built the present brew-



WIEDENMAYER BREWING PLANT.

ery. His business increased year after year, necessitating the erection of new buildings, etc., and in 1896 he incorporated under the above style. Messrs. G. A. Wiedenmayer and G. C. Wiedenmayer, two sons, are associated with him in the management of the business. The plant is on South Market street and covers a large space of ground. It is equipped throughout with the latest and best of appliances in the way of brewing apparatus and machinery, and every facility is at hand for the production of a high grade product at a minimum cost. The ales and porters made by this concern have built up a reputation throughout this section for their quality, purity, and excellence. No adulteration of any

kind is used and no ingredient forms part of the manufacture other than pure barley malt, high grade hops, and pure water.

THE SMITH & LINNETT SHIRT CO.

The Smith & Linnett Shirt Co., manufacturers of high grade and custom shirts, 46 Franklin street. This business was organized in 1856 by J. H. Kirkpatrick. In 1872 Thos. Linnett, Jr., and in 1873 J. Wilbur Smith entered the employ of Mr. Kirkpatrick as clerks. After learning the business Thos. Linnett, Jr., in 1878, resigned his clerkship and formed the firm of Jolley & Linnett. In 1884 Mr. Jolley retired from the business, which was continued under the name of Thos. Linnett, Jr. & Co., Chas. P. Marsh having been admitted as a partner. In 1888 Louis Marbe became connected with the firm, the name being changed to Linnett, Marbe & Co. In 1890 Mr. Marbe and Mr. Marsh withdrew from the firm and Mr. Linnett moved his business to Adams, Mass., where he formed the Linnett Shirt Co. During these years J. Wilbur Smith had acquired control of the business of J. H. Kirkpatrick and in 1894 the Linnett Shirt Co. and J. Wilbur Smith were consolidated under the name of The Smith & Linnett Shirt Co., with a capital of \$75,000, with E. W. Jackson, president; Thos. Linnett, Jr., vice-president; J. Wilbur Smith, treasurer. On the death of Mr. Smith a few years later the capital was increased to \$100,000, and C. C. Bowen of Brooklyn was elected president; Thos. Linnett, Jr., vice-president and treasurer; F. D. Smith, secretary. It has always been the aim of this company to do the highest grade of work and they are now doing the largest business of the kind in this city.

ELECTRO PLATING.

Under this head should deservedly be mentioned the Newark Nickel Plating Co., situated at 38 and 40 Walnut street, whose works are furnished with the most improved machinery and appliances for doing the largest as well as the smallest work in electro-plating, which is done in all its branches, in gold, silver, nickel, brass and copper; also antique finishes, polishing and lacquering. They also do refinishing of brass work of all kinds, such as brass bedsteads, chandeliers, brass tables, and all

kinds of brass work, and metal goods, from table ware to bank vaults, of which they make a specialty.

This concern was started 30 years ago as the Newark Nickel Plating Co., and later came under the control of W. H. Bergfels, who in 1888 admitted his son Henry into partnership. They are both natives of this city and are exceedingly practical and expert men. They also do metal spining of all kinds and manufacture brass and iron goods of various descriptions.

The Messrs. Bergfels are also consulting platers and furnish information on any matters in their line. Estimates are furnished for entire plating outfits and gold and silver and other plating solutions prepared ready for use. They also do buffing and polishing. Call on them for anything you want done and if they cannot do it they will tell you who can.

FAIRLIE & WILSON COAL CO.

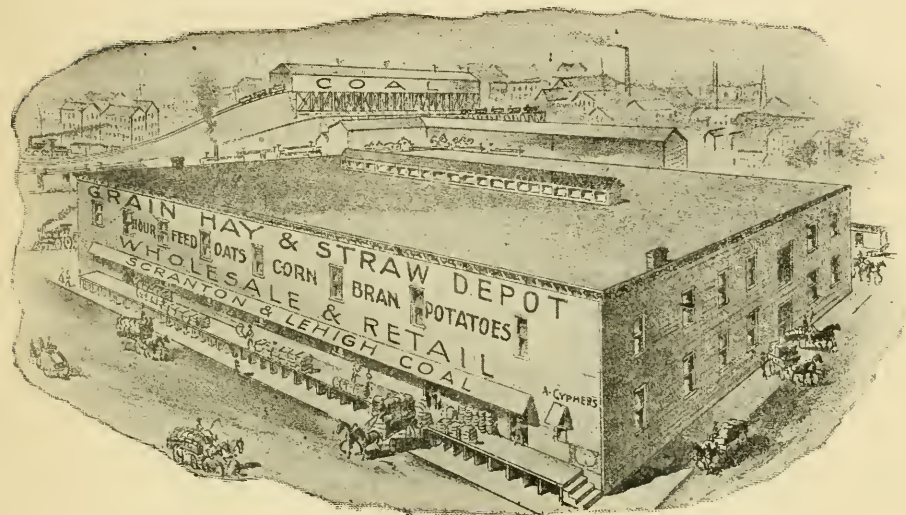
In 1866 Mr. Wm. Fairlie started what has since become one of the largest coal businesses in Newark, he was located on South Orange avenue just above Wickliffe street, where he remained one year. He then went to Wickliffe and Academy streets, and during the ten years he was located there did a constantly growing business. In 1876 Mr. T. J. Wilson became associated with Mr. Fairlie and they moved their office to Sheffield street and M. & E. R. R. avenue.

In 1890 the firm was incorporated and assumed the present name of Fairlie & Wilson Coal Co., opening offices at 492 Broad street, and built coal pockets on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Harrison, N. J. Large additions were made to the pockets in 1897, and the total length of the trestle now is 700 feet, affording 100 pockets, and a storage capacity of 10,000 tons. A spur from the P. R. R. connects them with all the coal carrying roads, so that they have every variety and kind of anthracite coal, besides bituminous and cannel coal, foundry and crushed coke. The firm gives special attention to family trade, deliveries being made by civil and accommodating drivers in a prompt and cleanly manner. Their facilities are such that they can complete the largest order from any householder in one day. The company makes a specialty of the various fuels used for open fires. They furnish a large number of factories with coal and also supply a number of smaller retail

dealers. They have several branch offices where orders may be left, such orders receiving just as prompt attention as those left at the main office.

A. CYPHERS.

Wholesale and retail dealer in grain, feed, flour, hay, straw, etc., 65, 67, 69 and 71 Nesbitt street near Orange street.



This warehouse was erected by the present owner and proprietor in 1893, and business commenced by him in January, 1894.

The venture was entirely new to the community, by an unknown party (formerly engaged in railroading and other lines), and he fully realized that as against the active competition then existing, permanent success could be attained only by conducting the business in such a way as to command the confidence of all patrons. The realization of this purpose is amply proven by the fact that in eight years it has grown from a small beginning against great competition to sales of over \$300,000 per year.

The warehouse has capacity for 1,000 tons, machinery for elevating and cleaning grain and connection by side track with Lackawanna Railroad, thus having every facility for handling a large business at the least possible cost.

RYDER & COMPANY.

This enterprise has been in successful operation since 1865, and is the largest and finest concern of the kind in the city. It was founded by Mr. Seth B. Ryder, who in 1880 admitted to partnership his son, C. A., the firm name becoming Ryder and Company. In 1884 Mr. Seth B. Ryder retired from business, and the operations of the house have since been carried on by Mr. C. A. Ryder under the old firm name. Having had many years' experience in the business, this gentleman is justly considered a competent judge of what the public demand in perfect carpet-cleaning. The works occupy an entire fourth floor at No. 22 Mechanic street, having dimensions of 25x100 feet; they are supplied with two machines, which have the capacity for cleaning 2,500 yards per day. These machines will thoroughly clean carpets of any size, regardless of length or width; also remove moths and all kinds of vermin without the least injury to the most delicate fabric. Orders receive prompt attention, and prices are extremely moderate, as will be seen by the following scale of prices: Ingrain and three-ply, 3 cents per yard; brussels and tapestry, 4 cents; moquette and velvet, 5 cents; wilton and axminster, 6 cents. Carpets, while in possession of Ryder & Co., are insured against loss by fire, while they are stored and guaranteed against moths at 25 cents a roll per month. Goods are called for and delivered in all parts of the city free of charge. Carpets are fitted, sewed, and relaid by experienced workmen. Communications by telephone No. 404 receive immediate attention and orders by mail or otherwise are promptly executed.

TOWN TALK.

"TOWN TALK," edited by T. E. Burke and Herman E. L. Beyer, was first issued in 1890 by William A. Baker, but since July, 1895, has been published by Messrs. Burke & Beyer. Three times, since these young men took hold of it, has "Town Talk" been compelled to seek larger quarters, and now at 832, 834 and 836 Broad street, with its own plant, it is conveniently situated, doing its own typesetting, presswork, and binding. Job printing and theatrical programme publishing are two other departments undertaken with success by the Town Talk Printing Company.

J. C. CANNIFF COAL COMPANY.

Newark's many manufacturing interests for which steam power is necessary makes the handling of coal one of the most important business in our city.

One of the largest dealers in this commodity is the J. C. Canniff Coal Company, of 199 Orange street. This business was originally started by Daniel M. Wyckoff at 162 M. & E. R. R. avenue in 1869. In 1871 Mr. Jonas C. Canniff acquired an interest in the business and the firm operated as D. M. Wyckoff & Co. This partnership continued until 1877 when Mr. Canniff bought Mr. Wyckoff's share of the business. The firm had in the meantime opened an office at 207 Orange street, where J. C. Canniff remained for eighteen years or until 1895, removing a few doors to 203 Orange street. The firm has again been required to move by the D. L. & W. R. R., which is elevating its tracks at that point, but as before the company moves only a step or two, its new quarters being at 199 Orange street, corner Sheffield. The firm's business has grown very rapidly since its inception, owing chiefly to Mr. Canniff's close application, until there are few dealers in our city who equal them and still less that exceed the output of this company. About the middle of last year Mr. Canniff incorporated the business, becoming president of the corporation and taking in James B. Canfield as secretary and treasurer, also Albert Canfield as vice president. Mr. Canniff's son, Oscar D., holds a clerical position with the concern.

The firm does a wholesale and retail business supplying a large number of smaller dealers and enjoys a very lucrative family trade. They handle all kinds and sizes of coal, keeping it clean and dry, and deliver promptly to any address.

ILLUSTRO ENGRAVING AND ADVERTISING COMPANY.

Among the minor industries of Newark, none perhaps have gained a surer footing than the Illustro Engraving and Advertising Company.

Begun fourteen years ago in a small way, it has steadily advanced to a position of considerable importance among our varied enterprises, and now numbers among its customers and staunch friends many of Jersey's leading merchants and manufacturers who have profited by their dealings with them.

Their business, that of making "cuts," as they are commonly called, offers such a wide field for the display of individual effort, skill and good taste that real merit is sure to win and be appreciated, as it has in this case. Always busy blowing horns for other people, the proprietors have had little time for blowing their own, but have been content to let their product speak for itself. The sturdy growth the business has made speaks volumes for the product.

The making of all sorts of cuts for the printers use, from all sorts of articles and every conceivable object and design calls for very close attention to business detail, and the proprietors of the Illustro Engraving and Advertising Company, being men brought up in the business of photo-engraving from its infancy, are well qualified to get the best results for the expenditure of the least time and material.

They make it a rule to have every order whether large or small always under their personal supervision, and that fact together with their well equipped establishment at number 60 Academy street, insures good results in all work they undertake.



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